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A LIFE-LINE

to every man, woman and child. Hidden in this soap is a weapon, which, in the hands of the weakest woman, is powerful to destroy the unseen germs of infectious disease.

Lifebuoy Soap is more than soap, for it disinfects while cleansing, yet costs no more than other soaps, only five cents, at dealers.



The RUPTURED

are invited to investigate a method that cures rupture without operation. Consultation free.

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PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, ETC.

PILES

Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer. Consultation free. Call or write for 32-page booklet on Rectal Diseases. DR. M. W. SMITH, Specialist, 500 Olive Street, St. Louis.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

JOSEPH F. FARISH, ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC BUILDING, 701 South Main Street, St. Louis.

CITY ITEMS.

THE Immense Purchase of auction silks by the CRAWFORD STORE at the beginning of the season should induce every woman to have at least one silk dress, as one can be purchased for the price of a cheap woolen one.

SEEK SHARE OF CONCERT FUND

Antors to Ask Part of Money for Ship Entertainments.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Aug. 30.—Every one who has crossed the ocean knows of the ship concert. It is usually given on the night before reaching port, and the large amount of money contributed is given to the seamen's homes of America and England.

Why it should all be given to the seamen's homes is a question that has been raised, and New York theatrical managers are investigating the subject. Managers here and in London will be asked to hold meetings during the next few weeks to consider the matter.

It is thought that, inasmuch as theatrical people are the chief factors in earning this money, it is only fair and just that they be given a share of it.

They argue that large revenue has been derived from ship concerts, the receipts of which run from \$50 to \$1,000, and that American and English actors have been chiefly instrumental in earning this money. They have, they say, taken up the work of looking after old and indigent members of the profession, and think that this revenue should be applied to the recently opened Actors' Home.

When the London and New York managers hold their meetings in November circulars will be sent to all members of the profession requesting their co-operation.

Five Worst Sins, \$1 to \$25. New effects in leather, new shapes, new colors and decidedly the lowest prices. MERMOD & JACCARD'S, Broadway and Locust.

Stabbed on a Train.

Glasgow, Mo., Aug. 29.—Conductor Lee Busby of the Washburn branch became involved in a struggle with some drunken passengers en route from Moberly to Glasgow, and in the mix-up that followed Robert Sweetman, 360 Armstrong, was stabbed. The wound is serious. It is not known who used the knife.

MODERN EQUIPMENT FOR AMBULANCES.

Chief Dispensary Physician Scherck Advocates Permanent Staff to Answer Calls.

NEW SYSTEM SAVES LIVES.

Record of Last Month Shows Many Cases Where Patients Are Received by Doctors Accompanying Wagons.

Doctor H. J. Scherck, Chief Dispensary Physician, who is advocating that staff physicians accompany all ambulances in answering calls, has compiled a table of all which have been made during the major part of the last month that the experiment has been in operation.

The storm on August 5, which did so much damage, particularly at the World's Fair Grounds, was the immediate cause of the order given by Doctor Scherck, although he had been contemplating it for some time previous to that date. The service rendered by the staff physicians on the afternoon of the fifth resulted in Doctor Scherck's decision to make the experiment.

Between August 8 and 9, thirty calls have been answered by ambulances accompanied by a staff physician. In many of these cases prompt attention given to the patient not only resulted in immediate relief, but Doctor Scherck cites several cases where he says that life was saved.

These last instances are especially true in the case of acute acting persons, when a ride in an ambulance of from twenty minutes to a half hour back to the dispensary without medical attention would have resulted in the patient's death.

The same holds true of accidents which result in fractures, scalp wounds and the like. If these cases are not treated in a temporary way even on the spot where the accident took place, more serious results can be averted, Doctor Scherck says.

In the record which Doctor Scherck has made, he has given cases of heat prostration and heat exhaustion. For these relief was administered as soon as the physician arrived, which gave early stimulation, and not only removed the necessity for extremely rigorous action upon the arrival of the ambulance at the dispensary, but placed the patient in a fair way for recovery.

HEMORRHAGE STOPPED.

There were also many cases of wounds which brought on a hemorrhage. In many instances the hemorrhage was first arrested by the immediate attention of the staff physician and upon arrival at the dispensary was completely controlled.

One notable result of the experiment during the time it has been in vogue is that the ambulance at the dispensary will be in the dispensary, does not appear on the records showing the disposition of the different cases.

This fact alone, Doctor Scherck says, justifies him in his effort to make the order a permanent one. It stands to reason, he says, that with the great increase in population, notwithstanding that it will be a constantly changing one, there will be a constant increase in the ambulance calls.

He believes that the emergency relief afforded by the ambulance is of great value, at least, with that of any other city, and would be one of the best advertisements for the ambulance service which will be in St. Louis next year.

At present, the physicians of the vaccine department of the dispensary have been pressed into this emergency service, which has resulted in a large delegation and, as there are only seven physicians who are performing this double duty.

ST. LOUIS MOBILE PHYSICIAN.

Doctor Scherck says that with an increase of ten physicians for emergency work the ambulances would be well equipped. This would enable him to place the vaccine department back in their proper department.

Another improvement which Doctor Scherck is anxious to make is the equipment of the ambulance with the necessary medicines, splints and bandages which may be used for emergency work.

This would result, Doctor Scherck says, in a great saving to the city, for there are a great number of persons who have a horror of a hospital and an operating room.

The saving would come about in the solution of the record of the last month shows that there have been several cases where the patient has received the temporary relief by the staff physician and been taken directly to his home.

Under the old method of going at once to the dispensary and there receiving the temporary relief which under the present system he would get at once, there were many cases in which the patient was not able to tell where his home was on his return.

It often happens that a patient will have relatives or friends who are well able and would rather have the patient at their own sick, but on account of not receiving the immediate attention the case has progressed so far by the time the patient has arrived at the City Hospital that he cannot move, sometimes for as long a period as several days.

It is this class of cases which Doctor Scherck is particularly anxious to relieve the city of, and he says that the solution of the problem is a permanent staff of physicians for the emergency work, both day and night.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The National Museum has just received two magnificent collections; the finest, in fact, that have reached that institution for several years.

They are at present undergoing classification preparatory to being placed upon exhibition. The most important of the two is a collection of guns, which was recently received from the War Department.

Along about the year 1850 the War Department, which, from the very date of its organization and establishment under President Washington, had devoted considerable time and attention to collecting firearms of various types, models, countries and periods, and especially those made in this country, established a military museum in the Winchester building, in which it placed on exhibition what, even at that period, was a very good collection of guns. During the Civil War, however, the War Department was so crowded for room that it was obliged to suspend the military museum and once more store the collection in the department.

The collection has remained there ever since, together with numerous accessions amounting to as much if not more, than the entire collection as it existed at the beginning of the Civil War.

Recently, however, the War Department, in view of the fact that it was in no wise able to exhibit the entire collection, decided to turn the entire collection over to the National Museum, placing it in the hands of Mr. George C. Maynard, Curator of Mechanical Science of that institution, who is now busy preparing the specimens for exhibition.

It is the intention of the National Museum to increase the collection by gathering together one of the largest and most extensive exhibits of firearms in North America. As the collection now stands, it contains specimens of each and all of the firearms invented, made and used for and in the different modern wars, as well as a large body of foreign arms.

WHOLESALE JAIL DELIVERY.

All the Prisoners Escape From Jonesboro Prison.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jonesboro, Ark., Aug. 29.—There was a wholesale jail delivery here last night. The prisoners in the cage secured saws from some one on the outside, gained entrance to the corridor and made good their escape by punching the bricks from the wall on the south side of the building.

Arch Scott, who had been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang, was one of those to escape. The others were all in for minor offenses. The officers are in hot pursuit of them, and it is thought that they will soon be caught. All of the prisoners were negroes.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Louisiana, Mo., Aug. 30.—The citizens of Louisiana have just completed arrangements for a big carnival and jubilee to be given September 14 to 18, in celebration of the building of a big cement plant here, work on which is now in active progress.

Judge Eugene W. Stark is chairman and W. J. Jacquin is secretary of the festivities Committee, and the Executive Committee is composed of George Lyott, A. A. Fehrmann, E. E. Campbell, B. B. Carrick, C. Bennett and E. J. Allen.

A carnival company has been engaged to give a Kangaroo Court, a country store and an exhibition of farm products, fruits and live stock. There will be a race, boat race and fireworks which will be one of the biggest festive events ever seen in the city.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Evansville, Ind. 11 p. m. Saturday, September 5, Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISIANA WILL CELEBRATE.

City Arranges Carnival in Honor of New Cement Plant.

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ONLY the most perfect workmanship is found in our Diamond Jewelry, which is exclusive in design and exceedingly varied in range of styles and prices. Whether the purchase be one of a few dollars or running into the thousands, you can be sure of getting first values here.

CALL AND SEE THIS MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION WHETHER YOU DESIRE TO PURCHASE OR NOT.

Diamond Rings \$10.00 to \$3,500.00
Diamond Brooches \$16.00 to \$2,000.00
Diamond Studs \$7.00 to \$1,000.00
Diamond Necklaces \$65.00 to \$10,000.00
Diamond La Vallieres \$27.00 to \$3,500.00
Diamond Earrings \$20.00 to \$2,000.00
Diamond Tiaras \$125.00 to \$1,500.00
Diamond Pendants \$20.00 to \$3,500.00
Diamond Locketts \$7.00 to \$300.00
Diamond Sleeve Links \$5.00 to \$500.00
Diamond Scarf Pins \$7.00 to \$150.00

Write for illustrated catalog. Mailed free.

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,

BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

PASTORS AID BUTCHERS IN SUNDAY CLOSING PLAN.

Congregations Are Asked to Support Movement Looking to the Cessation of Business on Sabbath.

ROOT ADVISES CARE IN FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Little of Value Accomplished, He Says, by the Few Who Frame a BILL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Secretary Root never had much legislative experience; in fact, his services in the New York Constitutional Convention in 1894 is all the business of a legislative character that he ever transacted. He was then chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, the most important committee in the body.

"My experience in that connection," said the Secretary, "has shown me that legislative government is better than arbitrary government. I have had plenty of experience in arbitrary government, both in Cuba and the Philippines.

"The method of legislative government is slower, but in the end it is better. In the New York Constitutional Convention there were men of various capacity, ranging from the most brilliant to the sluggish and stupid. I found that this latter class was very useful. They had a different point of view. In explaining and discussing with them what seemed a perfectly plain proposition, I often found that their point of view was right.

"What seemed at first stupid opposition sometimes proved to be the right course, and that the men who were looking at the question from a standpoint closer to the people and desires of the great mass of people than those of more brilliant intellect and learning.

"As a conviction that in any legislative assembly even the most perverse and stupid member is of some use. In making laws plain to the understanding of the people are very likely to make it more easily understood by all people and render it more readily constructed.

"In amending a bill to meet the knowledge of those whose understanding is not the best, defects are often found which may be remedied with wholesome effect."

These remarks were made in discussing possible financial legislation at the coming session of Congress. Mr. Root has not given attention to finance, but there is no doubt, if he were in an executive or legislative position which required his action on such matters, he would become master of the subject, as he did of the problems of insular government and military affairs.

"Financial legislation is not accomplished," said Mr. Root, "simply by calling a law plain to the understanding of the people, and then it must be discussed and carefully considered and made plain to those who are not experts. All this means delay, and an amendment to a bill to be passed in favor of this bill say 'aye' and it is through."

There will have to be a pretty general agreement of all the leading men in Congress, and then it must be discussed and carefully considered and made plain to those who are not experts. All this means delay, and an amendment to a bill to be passed in favor of this bill say 'aye' and it is through."

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CHICAGO EXCURSION

\$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.50

ROUND TRIP.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Friday, Sept. 4th, and Saturday, Sept. 5th

Good Returning Monday, Sept. 7th.

ALL PARTICULARS AT CITY TICKET OFFICE,

308 NORTH BROADWAY.

Drink Habit and Drug Habit Cured BY PAQUIN METHOD.

To those who suffer from excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. The treatment will not interfere with duties.

To those who suffer from use of opium, morphine, etc.: I can positively cure you in three days, free from pain or even nausea; no hypodermic injections.

I guarantee to cure, and will furnish documents from best business men in the city and from well-known ministers in the United States. Testimonials furnished. Call at address.

PAQUIN IMMUNE COMPANY, Sanitarium, 2747 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The tax bills for the current year have been placed in my hands for collection, and may be paid at my office in the New City Hall, on and after September 1st, 1903.

A rebate at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the date of payment to the 31st day of December next will be allowed on city taxes to all persons making payment of said tax bills on or before the first day of October next.

L. F. HAMMER, JR., Collector of the Revenue.

St. Louis, Mo., August 20th, 1903.

LYMAN J. GAGE OPPOSES ALDRICH FINANCIAL BILL.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Says Measure Discriminates Against Small Banks.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Aug. 30.—Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury, does not think the Aldrich bill a good measure as a whole, but has nothing but praise for the Fowler bill as a relief in a financial emergency. According to an interview published in the Newark Sunday News today, Mr. Gage talked freely on the general situation. In answer to the first question Mr. Gage replied:

"I am out now. When I was in, and afterwards, I expressed my views, but there is no use in whistling against the wind. Personally, I am not interested in whether there is an elastic currency or any other kind."

"What would have been the result had the Aldrich bill been made a law last winter, Mr. Gage?"

"As a whole, the proposed measure was a bad one. I do not know whether they are to take it up again in the next session of Congress or not. Its most objectionable feature is the proposition to require national banks to pay depositors 2 per cent interest on all deposits. This would be a most serious discrimination against the country banks in favor of the big city banks."

"Have you any idea that the Rockefeller interests are advancing draft of this bill because their close relations to Senator Aldrich?"

"I think not. But it is quite likely the Morgan interests were advised with. There is no objection to the proposition in the Aldrich bill for depositing in the national banks the national funds instead of keeping them locked up in Treasury vaults."

"The bill for depositing in the Treasury vaults amount to about \$200,000,000 a year, or more than \$100,000,000 a year. The internal revenue receipts are subject to deposit in the Treasury vaults and there is no reason why the custom should not be continued."

"The idea in that measure, however, which proposes that the Government make loans against the new securities, is a long period of years, means little or nothing, because there are comparatively few of such bonds now."

"What few exist are held by private ownership and are scattered in such shape that they are not and could not be placed in the possession of the bank for securing loans upon to any extent, worth mentioning."

"Nearly all the railways have consolidated their securities, and the new securities are the bringing of the different divisions of the railways together has changed the conditions. Technically speaking, a first-mortgage bond on these consolidated roads is not a first-mortgage bond on the whole line, but a mortgage on a part of the line."

"How do you view the provisions proposed in the Fowler bill for financial elasticity?"

"It is a wise and admirable bill as a whole. It aims to give relief in any financial emergency that may arise. It may be in some of its features somewhat too sweeping; it may go too far."

FACTORY FOR POPLAR BLUFF.

Addograph Manufacturing Company Will Locate There.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Aug. 29.—Poplar Bluff is to have a new factory with a capital stock of \$500,000. This company will manufacture the new counting machine known as the addograph.

The company is composed of local and St. Louis capitalists, with the following officers and directors: J. L. Dalton of this city, president; W. Hoskins of St. Louis, vice president; Birney Dyrart of St. Louis, secretary; and George B. Cortright, United States Senator C. M. Dewey and others will deliver brief addresses.

This is the first exposition of its kind ever held in this country. Its purpose is to set styles and to establish a unit of ideas in the